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GENEVA FOR JCIC

E.O. 12958: DECL: 08/21/2029
TAGS: KACT PARM START US RS
SUBJECT: SFO-DIP-09-002: U.S. DRAFT NEW START TREATY TEXT
(ARTICLES ONLY), CABLE 1 OF 2

REF: STATE 078776 (SFO-GVA-III-003)

Classified By: Jerry A. Taylor, Director, VCI/SI.
Reason: 1.4(b) and (d)

11. (U) This is an action request. See paragraph 4 below.

12. (S) BACKGROUND: At their July 23, 2009, meeting in Geneva, Assistant Secretary Gottemoeller and Russian Ambassador Anatoliy Antonov agreed to meet in Geneva on August 31, 2009 to begin discussing the text of the New START Treaty. To this end, A/S Gottemoeller told Amb Antonov that the United States would provide its draft text prior to the August meeting to allow time for the Russian Delegation to review the U.S. draft text (Reftel).

13. (S) This is the first of two cables that contains Articles I through VIII of the U.S. draft of the New START Treaty Articles. Embassy should note that, due to the length of the draft, the text was sent using multiple cables. A second series of related cables contains the U.S. draft of the New START Treaty Definitions Annex.

14. (U) ACTION REQUEST: Embassy Moscow is requested to combine the texts of the U.S. draft New START Treaty Articles contained in the associated cables into one document and provide that text to appropriate host government officials by August 25. Washington will provide a courtesy Russian-language translation of the U.S. draft New START Treaty Articles to be delivered along with the English language text. Embassy is requested to confirm delivery of the text, the name and office of the official to whom it was delivered, the date of delivery, and any comment or reaction provided at that time.

15. (S/Releasable to the Russian Federation) Begin text:

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ON MEASURES FOR THE FURTHER REDUCTION AND LIMITATION OF STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE ARMS

The United States of America and the Russian Federation, hereinafter referred to as the Parties,

Committed to the fulfillment of their obligations under Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of July 1, 1968, aimed at achieving the goal of freeing humanity from nuclear threats,

Conscious that nuclear war would have devastating

consequences for all humanity, that it cannot be won and must never be fought,

Endeavoring to reduce the role and importance of nuclear weapons in the maintenance of international security and supporting global efforts in nuclear non-proliferation,

Guided by the principles of strengthening security for both Parties and forging a new strategic relationship based on mutual trust, openness, predictability, and cooperation,

Desiring to bring their respective nuclear postures into alignment with their new strategic relationship,

Convinced that the measures for the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms and the other obligations set forth in this Treaty will help to reduce the risk of outbreak of nuclear war and strengthen international peace, stability and security,

Seeking to provide new impetus to the step-by-step process of reducing and limiting nuclear arms while maintaining the safety and security of their nuclear arsenals, and with a view to expanding this process in the future,

Recognizing the interrelationship between strategic offensive and defensive arms,

Mindful of the significance of strategic ballistic missiles in a non-nuclear configuration,

Recognizing that the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms of July 31, 1991, hereinafter referred to as the START Treaty, has been implemented cooperatively by all the Parties thereto and that the reductions required thereby were completed by the end of 2001,

Fully appreciating the contribution of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and Ukraine to the successful implementation of the START Treaty,

Noting the reductions in strategic nuclear warheads carried out under the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Strategic Offensive Reductions of May 24, 2002, hereinafter referred to as the Moscow Treaty,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

Each Party shall reduce and limit its strategic offensive arms in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, and shall carry out the other obligations set forth in this Treaty and its Annexes, Protocols, and Memorandum of Understanding.

Article II

Each Party shall reduce and limit its ICBMs and ICBM launchers, SLBMs and SLBM launchers, heavy bombers, ICBM warheads, SLBM warheads, and heavy bomber armaments, so that seven years after entry into force of this Treaty and thereafter, the aggregate numbers, as counted in accordance with Article III of this Treaty, do not exceed:

(a) (500 1100) (Footnote 1), for deployed ICBMs and their associated launchers, deployed SLBMs and their associated launchers, and deployed heavy bombers.

(b) (1500-1675) (Footnote 2), for nuclear warheads

on deployed ICBMs, on deployed SLBMs, and on or associated with deployed heavy bombers.

Article III

11. For the purposes of counting toward the limit provided for in subparagraph 1(a) of Article II of this Treaty:

(a) Each deployed ICBM and its associated launcher shall be counted as one unit;

(b) Each deployed SLBM and its associated launcher shall be counted as one unit.

(c) Each deployed heavy bomber shall be counted as one unit.

12. For the purposes of counting toward the limit provided for in subparagraph 1(b) of Article II of this Treaty:

(a) For ICBMs and SLBMs, the number of nuclear warheads shall be the number of nuclear-armed reentry vehicles emplaced on deployed ICBMs and deployed SLBMs. The number of non-nuclear-armed reentry vehicles emplaced on deployed ICBMs and deployed SLBMs shall not be included in this number.

(b) For deployed heavy bombers, the number of nuclear warheads shall be the number of nuclear armaments loaded on deployed heavy bombers and in nuclear armaments weapons storage areas associated with air bases where deployed heavy bombers are based. The number of non-nuclear armaments loaded on deployed heavy bombers and in such nuclear armaments weapons storage areas shall not be included in this number.

13. For the purposes of counting deployed ICBMs and their associated launchers and deployed SLBMs and their associated launchers:

(a) Each deployed launcher of ICBMs and each deployed launcher of SLBMs shall be considered to contain one deployed ICBM or one deployed SLBM, respectively.

(b) If a deployed ICBM has been removed from its launcher and another missile has not been installed in that launcher, such an ICBM removed from its launcher and located at that ICBM base shall continue to be considered to be contained in that launcher.

(c) If a deployed SLBM has been removed from its launcher and another missile has not been installed in that launcher, such an SLBM removed from its launcher shall be considered to be contained in that launcher. Such an SLBM removed from its launcher shall be located only at a facility at which non-deployed SLBMs may be located pursuant to subparagraph 3(a) of Article IV of this Treaty or be in movement to such a facility.

14. For the purposes of this Treaty, including counting ICBMs and SLBMs:

(a) For ICBMs or SLBMs that are maintained, stored, and transported in stages, the first stage of an ICBM or SLBM of a particular type shall be considered to be an ICBM or SLBM of that type.

(b) For ICBMs or SLBMs that are maintained, stored, and transported as assembled missiles without launch canisters, an assembled missile of a particular type shall be considered to be an ICBM or SLBM of that type.

(c) For ICBMs or SLBMs that are maintained, stored, and transported as assembled missiles in launch canisters, an assembled missile of a particular type, in its launch canister, shall be considered to be an ICBM or SLBM of that type.

(d) Each launch canister shall be considered to contain an ICBM or SLBM from the time it first leaves a facility at which an ICBM or SLBM is installed in it until an ICBM or SLBM has been launched from it or until an ICBM or SLBM has been removed from it for elimination. A launch canister shall not be considered to contain an ICBM or SLBM if it contains a training model of a missile or has been placed on static display. Launch canisters for ICBMs or SLBMs of a particular type shall be distinguishable from launch canisters for ICBMs or SLBMs of a different type.

15. For the purposes of this Treaty, each reentry vehicle on an ICBM or SLBM shall be considered to be one nuclear warhead unless demonstrated otherwise.

16. For purposes of this Treaty, each nuclear armament loaded on deployed heavy bombers and in nuclear armaments weapons storage areas associated with air bases where deployed heavy bombers are based shall be considered to be one nuclear warhead.

17. Newly constructed strategic offensive arms shall begin to be subject to the limitations provided for in this Treaty as follows:

(a) an ICBM, when it first leaves a production facility;

(b) a mobile launcher of ICBMs, when it first leaves a production facility for mobile launchers of ICBMs;

(c) a silo launcher of ICBMs, when excavation for that launcher has been completed and the pouring of concrete for the silo has been completed, or 12 months after the excavation begins, whichever occurs earlier;

(d) for the purpose of counting a deployed ICBM and its associated launcher, a silo launcher of ICBMs shall be considered to contain a deployed ICBM when excavation for that launcher has been completed and the pouring of concrete for the silo has been completed, or 12 months after the excavation begins, whichever occurs earlier, and a mobile launcher of ICBMs shall be considered to contain a deployed ICBM when it arrives at a maintenance facility, or when it leaves an ICBM loading facility;

(e) an SLBM, when it first leaves a production facility;

(f) an SLBM launcher, when the submarine on which that launcher is installed is first launched;

(g) for the purpose of counting a deployed SLBM and its associated launcher, an SLBM launcher shall be considered to contain a deployed SLBM when the submarine on which that launcher is installed is first launched;

(h) a heavy bomber equipped for nuclear armaments, when its airframe is first brought out of the shop, plant, or building in which components of such a heavy bomber are assembled to produce complete airframes; or when its airframe is first brought out of the shop, plant, or building in which existing bomber airframes are converted to such heavy bomber airframes.

18. For the purposes of this Treaty:

(a) Only the following types of ICBMs, SLBMs and heavy bombers shall be subject to the limitations of this Treaty:

(i) Existing types listed in paragraph 9 of this Article;

(ii) New types declared after the date of signature of this Treaty; and

(iii) Other types if deployed for nuclear weapons after the date of signature of this Treaty.

(b) A ballistic missile of a type developed and tested solely to intercept and counter objects not located on the surface of the Earth shall not be considered to be a ballistic missile to which the limitations provided for in this Treaty apply.

(c) A new type of ballistic missile developed and tested solely for the delivery of non-nuclear armaments shall not be considered to be a ballistic missile to which the limitations provided for in this Treaty apply.

(d) If a new type of ballistic missile has been flight-tested or deployed for nuclear weapon delivery, all ballistic missiles of that type shall be considered to be a ballistic missile to which the limitations provided for in this Treaty apply.

(e) Within the same type, a heavy bomber equipped for nuclear armaments shall be distinguishable from a heavy bomber equipped for non-nuclear armaments.

(f) Mobile launchers of ICBMs of each new type of ICBM shall be distinguishable from mobile launchers of ICBMs of existing types of ICBMs and from mobile launchers of ICBMs of other new types of ICBMs. Such new launchers, with their associated missiles installed, shall be distinguishable from mobile launchers of ICBMs of existing types of ICBMs with their associated missiles installed, and from mobile launchers of ICBMs of other new types of ICBMs with their associated missiles installed.

(g) Mobile launchers of ICBMs converted into launchers of ICBMs of another type of ICBM shall be distinguishable from mobile launchers of ICBMs of the previous type of ICBM. Such converted launchers, with their associated missiles installed, shall be distinguishable from mobile launchers of ICBMs of the previous type of ICBM with their associated missiles installed. Conversion of mobile launchers of ICBMs shall be carried out in accordance with procedures to be agreed within the framework of the Bilateral Consultative Commission.

19. As of the date of signature of this Treaty:

(a) Existing types of ICBMs and SLBMs are:

(i) for the United States of America, the types of missiles designated by the United States of America as, and known to the Russian Federation as, Minuteman III, and Trident II;

(ii) for the Russian Federation, the types of missiles designated by the Russian Federation as (TBD).

(b) Existing types of ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs are:

(i) for the United States of America, N/A;

(ii) for the Russian Federation, the types of missiles designated by the Russian Federation as (TBD).

(c) Existing types of deployed heavy bombers are:

(i) for the United States of America, the types of bombers designated by the United States of America as, and known to the Russian Federation as, B-52H, B-1B and B-2A;

(ii) for the Russian Federation, the types of bombers designated by the Russian Federation as (TBD).

(d) Existing types of nuclear armaments for heavy bombers are:

(i) for the United States of America, the types of nuclear armaments are nuclear bombs and the air launched cruise missile designated by the United States of America as, and known to the Russian Federation as, AGM-86B;

(ii) for the Russian Federation, the types of nuclear armaments designated by the Russian Federation as (TBD).

Article IV

11. For ICBMs and SLBMs:

(a) Each Party shall limit the aggregate number of non-deployed ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs to no more than 80.

(b) Each Party shall limit the number of non-deployed ICBMs at a maintenance facility of an ICBM base for mobile launchers of ICBMs to no more than two ICBMs of each type specified for that ICBM base. Non-deployed ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs located at a maintenance facility shall be stored separately from non-deployed mobile launchers of ICBMs located at that maintenance facility.

(c) Each Party shall limit the aggregate number of non-deployed ICBMs and SLBMs located at test ranges to no more than 15.

12. For ICBM launchers and SLBM launchers:

(a) Each Party shall limit the aggregate number of non-deployed mobile launchers of ICBMs to no more than 80.

(b) Each Party shall limit the number of non-deployed mobile launchers of ICBMs located at the maintenance facility of each ICBM base for mobile launchers of ICBMs to no more than two such ICBM launchers of each type of ICBM specified for that ICBM base.

(c) Non-deployed mobile launchers of ICBMs that contain training models of missiles shall not be located outside a training facility or a test range.

(d) Each Party shall limit the aggregate number of mobile test launchers at test ranges to no more than 10. Such test launchers shall be considered to be non-deployed mobile launchers of ICBMs.

(e) Each Party shall limit the aggregate number of mobile training launchers to no more than 10. ICBMs shall not be launched from training launchers. Mobile training launchers shall not be capable of launching ICBMs, and shall differ from mobile launchers of ICBMs and other road vehicles on the basis of differences that are observable by national technical means of verification.

13. Each Party shall limit the number of test heavy bombers to no more than 10.

14. With respect to locational and related restrictions on strategic offensive arms:

(a) Each Party shall locate non-deployed ICBMs and non-deployed SLBMs only at maintenance facilities of ICBM bases; submarine bases; ICBM loading facilities; SLBM loading facilities; production facilities for ICBMs or SLBMs; repair facilities for ICBMs or SLBMs; storage facilities for ICBMs or SLBMs; conversion or elimination facilities for ICBMs or SLBMs; test ranges; or space launch facilities. Prototype ICBMs and prototype SLBMs, however, shall not be located at maintenance facilities of ICBM bases or at submarine bases. Non-deployed ICBMs and non-deployed SLBMs may also be in transit. Non-deployed ICBMs for silo launchers of ICBMs may also be transferred

within an ICBM base for silo launchers of ICBMs. Non-deployed SLBMs that are located on missile tenders and storage cranes shall be considered to be located at the submarine base at which such missile tenders and storage cranes are specified as based.

(b) Each Party shall locate non-deployed mobile launchers of ICBMs only at maintenance facilities of ICBM bases for mobile launchers of ICBMs, production facilities for mobile launchers of ICBMs, repair facilities for mobile launchers of ICBMs, storage facilities for mobile launchers of ICBMs, ICBM loading facilities, training facilities for ICBMs, conversion or elimination facilities for mobile launchers of ICBMs, test ranges, or space launch facilities. Mobile launchers of prototype ICBMs, however, shall not be located at maintenance facilities of ICBM bases for mobile launchers of ICBMs. Non-deployed mobile launchers of ICBMs may also be in transit.

(c) Each Party shall locate test launchers only at test ranges.

(d) A deployed mobile launcher of ICBMs and its associated missile that relocates to a test range may, at the discretion of the testing Party, either continue to be counted toward the limit provided for in Article II of this Treaty, or be counted as a mobile test launcher. If a deployed mobile launcher of ICBMs and its associated missile that relocates to a test range continues to be counted toward the limit provided for in Article II of this Treaty, the period of time during which it continuously remains at a test range shall not exceed 45 days.

(e) Each Party shall locate silo training launchers only at ICBM bases for silo launchers of ICBMs and training facilities for ICBMs. The number of silo training launchers located at each ICBM base for silo launchers of ICBMs shall not exceed one for each type of ICBM specified for that ICBM base.

(f) Test heavy bombers shall be based only at heavy bomber flight test centers and at production facilities for heavy bombers. Training heavy bombers shall be based only at training facilities for heavy bombers.

15. Each Party shall limit the duration of each transit to no more than 30 days.

Article V

11. Except as prohibited by the provisions of this Treaty, modernization and replacement of strategic offensive arms may be carried out.

12. In the event of the emergence in the future of a new kind of arm that one Party considers could be a new kind of strategic offensive arm, that Party shall have the right to raise the question of such an arm for consideration by the Bilateral Consultative Commission in accordance with subparagraph (c) of Article XIII of the Treaty.

13. Each Party shall have the right to determine for itself the composition and structure of the strategic offensive arms within the limitations set forth in this Treaty.

14. Each Party undertakes not to locate deployed silo launchers of ICBMs outside ICBM bases for silo launchers of ICBMs.

15. Each Party undertakes not to flight-test from space launch facilities ICBMs or SLBMs equipped with reentry vehicles.

16. Each Party undertakes not to use ICBMs or SLBMs for

delivering objects into the upper atmosphere or space for purposes inconsistent with existing international obligations undertaken by the Parties.

¶7. Each Party undertakes not to produce, test, or deploy systems for rapid reload and not to conduct rapid reload.

¶8. Each Party undertakes not to produce, test, or deploy:

(a) ballistic missiles with a range in excess of 600 kilometers, or launchers of such missiles, for installation on waterborne vehicles, including free-floating launchers, other than submarines. This obligation shall not require changes in current ballistic missile storage, transport, loading, or unloading practices;

(b) launchers of ballistic or cruise missiles for emplacement on or for tethering to the ocean floor, the seabed, or the beds of internal waters and inland waters, or for emplacement in or for tethering to the subsoil thereof, or mobile launchers of such missiles that move only in contact with the ocean floor, the seabed, or the beds of internal waters and inland waters, or missiles for such launchers. This obligation shall apply to all areas of the ocean floor and the seabed, including the seabed zone referred to in Articles I and II of the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof of February 11, 1971;

(c) systems, including missiles, for placing nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction into Earth orbit or a fraction of an Earth orbit;

(d) air-to-surface ballistic missiles (ASBMs);

(e) long-range nuclear ALCMs armed with two or more nuclear weapons.

¶9. The Parties do not exclude the possibility that the bans on ballistic missiles on waterborne vehicles other than submarines and on launchers of such missiles contained in subparagraph 8(a) above, and the ban on air-to-surface ballistic missiles contained in subparagraph 8(d) above, shall not apply to launches of ICBMs and SLBMs from waterborne vehicles other than submarines or from airplanes, other than heavy bombers, for delivering objects into the upper atmosphere or space. Should the Parties reach agreement concerning the possibility of using ICBMs and SLBMs for delivering objects into the upper atmosphere or space from waterborne vehicles other than submarines or from such airplanes, provisions concerning procedures for such launches shall be agreed within the framework of the Bilateral Consultative Commission.

¶10. Each Party undertakes not to:

(a) flight-test with nuclear armaments an aircraft that is not an airplane, but that has a range of 8000 kilometers or more; equip such an aircraft for nuclear armaments; or deploy such an aircraft with nuclear armaments;

(b) flight-test with nuclear armaments an airplane that was not initially constructed as a bomber, but that has a range of 8000 kilometers or more, or an integrated planform area in excess of 310 square meters; equip such an airplane for nuclear armaments; or deploy such an airplane with nuclear armaments;

(c) flight-test with long-range nuclear ALCMs an aircraft that is not an airplane, or an airplane that was not initially constructed as a bomber; equip such an aircraft or such an airplane for long-range nuclear ALCMs; or deploy such an aircraft or such an airplane with

long-range nuclear ALCMs.

¶11. Each Party undertakes not to base strategic offensive arms subject to the limitations of this Treaty outside its national territory.

(a) The obligations of this paragraph shall not affect the Parties rights under generally recognized principles and rules of international law relating to the passage of submarines or flights of aircraft, or relating to visits of submarines to ports of third States.

(b) With respect to heavy bombers, the provisions of this paragraph shall not preclude the temporary stationing of heavy bombers outside the territory of a Party for purposes not inconsistent with the Treaty. If a Party stations heavy bombers outside its national territory for a period in excess of 30 days at any one time, it shall so inform the other Party through diplomatic channels before the end of the 30-day period, except that, if a Party has stationed more than 30 heavy bombers outside its national territory at any one time, it shall so inform the other Party within 48 hours.

¶12. Each Party undertakes not to engage in any activities associated with strategic offensive arms at eliminated facilities, notification of the elimination of which has been provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol, unless notification of a new facility at the same location has been provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol. Strategic offensive arms and support equipment shall not be located at eliminated facilities except during their movement through such facilities and during visits of heavy bombers at such facilities. Missile tenders may be located at eliminated facilities only for purposes not associated with strategic offensive arms.

Article VI

¶11. Deployed mobile launchers of ICBMs and their associated missiles shall be based only in restricted areas. A restricted area shall not exceed five square kilometers in size and shall not overlap another restricted area. No more than ten deployed mobile launchers of ICBMs and their associated missiles may be based or located in a restricted area. A restricted area shall not contain deployed ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs of more than one type of ICBM.

¶12. Each Party shall limit the number of fixed structures for mobile launchers of ICBMs within each restricted area so that these structures shall not be capable of containing more mobile launchers of ICBMs than the number of mobile launchers of ICBMs specified for that restricted area.

¶13. Each restricted area shall be located within a deployment area. A deployment area shall not exceed 125,000 square kilometers in size and shall not overlap another deployment area. A deployment area shall contain no more than one ICBM base for mobile launchers of ICBMs.

¶14. Deployed mobile launchers of ICBMs and their associated missiles may leave restricted areas only for routine movements, or relocations. Deployed mobile launchers of ICBMs and their associated missiles may leave deployment areas only for relocations. Prior to the departure of deployed mobile launchers of ICBMs and their associated missiles from restricted areas or deployment areas for purposes other than those specified in this paragraph, the Parties shall meet within the framework of the Bilateral Consultative Commission to agree upon any additional measures that may be necessary.

¶15. Relocations shall be completed within 25 days. No

more than 15 percent of the total number of deployed mobile launchers of ICBMs and their associated missiles or five such launchers and their associated missiles, whichever is greater, may be outside restricted areas at any one time for the purpose of relocation.

Article VII

¶11. Conversion and elimination of strategic offensive arms, fixed structures for mobile launchers of ICBMs, and facilities shall be carried out pursuant to this Article and in accordance with procedures provided for in the Conversion or Elimination Protocol. Conversion and elimination shall be verified by national technical means of verification and by inspection as provided for in Articles IX and XI of this Treaty; in the Protocol on Procedures Governing the Conversion or Elimination of the Items Subject to the Treaty, hereinafter referred to as the Conversion or Elimination Protocol; and in the Protocol on Inspections, Exhibitions, and Continuous Monitoring Activities Relating to this Treaty, hereinafter referred to as the Inspection Protocol.

¶12. ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs, ICBM launchers, SLBM launchers, and deployed heavy bombers shall be subject to the limitations provided for in this Treaty until they have been eliminated, or otherwise cease to be subject to the limitations provided for in this Treaty, in accordance with procedures provided for in the Conversion or Elimination Protocol or as agreed between the Parties within the framework of the Bilateral Consultative Commission.

¶13. ICBMs for silo launchers of ICBMs and SLBMs shall be subject to the limitations provided for in this Treaty until they have been eliminated by rendering them inoperable, precluding their use for their original purpose, using procedures at the discretion of the Party possessing the ICBMs or SLBMs, or otherwise cease to be subject to the limitations provided for in this Treaty, in accordance with procedures provided for in the Conversion or Elimination Protocol or as agreed between the Parties within the framework of the Bilateral Consultative Commission

¶14. The elimination of ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs, mobile launchers of ICBMs, SLBM launchers, and deployed heavy bombers shall be carried out at conversion or elimination facilities, except as provided for in Sections VII and VIII of the Conversion or Elimination Protocol or as agreed between the Parties within the framework of the Bilateral Consultative Commission.

Article VIII

¶11. A data base pertaining to the obligations under this Treaty is set forth in the Memorandum of Understanding on the Establishment of the Data Base Relating to this Treaty, hereinafter referred to as the Memorandum of Understanding, in which data with respect to items subject to the limitations provided for in this Treaty are listed according to categories of data.

¶12. In order to ensure the fulfillment of its obligations with respect to this Treaty, and to provide transparency into activities related to its strategic offensive arms, each Party shall notify the other Party of changes in data and shall also provide other required notifications in accordance with the procedures provided for in the Notification Protocol and the Inspection Protocol.

End text.
CLINTON